

Library m/21.

BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH



A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 6 0

Council Offices,
Monmouth

E. N. DOWELL. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

MONMOUTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Mayor

Councillor D. L. Edwards J.P.

Deputy Mayor

Councillor E. I. Willis

ALDERMEN

Mr. S. H. Bowen J.P.

Mr. N. C. Elstob J.P.

Mr. C. Hancocks

Mr. B. Partridge

COUNCILLORS

Mr. W. L. Bigham

Mr. P. C. Harris

Mr. J. B. Breakwell

Mr. K. E. Kissack J.P.

Mr. J. E. H. Chambers

Mr. R. P. B. Thomas

Mr. R. H. George J.P.

Mrs. H. A. Ward

Mr. T. J. Griffiths

Mr. W. Plant.

Town Clerk - R. Wallis, A.I.M.T.A.

Public Health Committee

Chairman - Alderman B. Partridge

Councillor D. L. Edwards J.P. Councillor R. H. George J.P.

Councillor J. E. H. Chambers Councillor W. Plant

Councillor P. C. Harris Councillor Mrs. H. A. Ward

Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health

E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Surveyor & Public Health
Inspector

W. J. H. Biddle, M.I.Mun.E.,
A.R.San.I.

Additional Public Health
Inspector

W. A. Haigh, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH



WHITECROSS STREET,
MONMOUTH
September, 1961.

The Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the Borough of Monmouth
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

On the whole the health of the Borough was satisfactory. One disturbing feature was the occurrence of 34 cases of Dysentery. It is not realised by the Public that the most dangerous person in these outbreaks is the symptomless carrier. The case has symptoms which require treatment but the carrier spreads the infection unknowingly. It is essential that all cases of dysentery be notified immediately so that investigations may be carried out to find these carriers.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Biddle and Mr. Haigh for their help and co-operation.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,

E. N. DOWELL

Medical Officer of Health.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28860901>

STATISTICS

The estimated mid-year population for 1960 was 5,720. In 1950 it was 5,601. The natural increase, i.e. the number of births exceeding the number of deaths, was 31. The natural increase in 1959 was 17 and in 1958 it was only 3.

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	51	41	92
Illegitimate	1	4	5

The highest number of births recorded since 1950 was 111 in 1952. The lowest was 73 in 1959.

The live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population was 17.29

Still Births

There were no still births. There were 3 still births in 1952 and 1953.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were no deaths of Infants under one year of age. In 1953 there was one death of an infant under one year of age and in 1951 there were five deaths.

The Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births for Monmouthshire was 25.5.

GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

Diphtheria

No cases were notified. This is the ninth consecutive year in which no notifications were received.

Diphtheria Immunisations

Very few immunisations were carried out so the records declare. Only 17 children were fully immunised and 12 received a booster dose. Two possible reasons for this can be thought of. One is that some doctors were using the triple antigen for immunisation purposes. The other is that with five injections at monthly intervals the course was not completed before the end of the year.

A Monmouthshire County Council Circular dated the 28th November, 1960 gave notice of the recent approval by the County Council of the use of the Triple Antigen (Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) in its immunisation arrangements. It is hoped that by this introduction i.e. reducing the number of injections from five to three, that more parents will allow their children to be immunised.

As in 1958 and 1959 no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough so it was not necessary to suspend immunisations.

Vaccinations (Smallpox)

During the year 48 vaccinations against Smallpox were carried out. Of this number 15 were born in 1960 and 13 in 1959. There were 71 vaccinations in 1959.

Scarlet Fever

As in 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1959 there were no notifications. In 1957 and 1958 there were two notifications.

Scarlet Fever is not the dreaded disease as of yore and it is believed that some doctors do not notify it now.

Measles

In 1955 there were 206 notifications and 102 were received in 1958. In Monmouth Measles appears to have a triennial peak of incidence. With only 6 cases notified in 1959 and three notified this year, one wonders what next year will bring.

Whooping Cough

Three cases were notified. In 1957 twelve cases were notified. During the year 53 children were immunised against whooping cough and of that number 46 were in the age group 0 - 4 years.

Poliomyelitis

As in 1958 and 1959 there were no notifications. In 1957 three confirmed cases were notified and a fourth was notified as Lymphocytic Meningitis probably Poliomyelitis. Previous to this for six years only one notification was received and that in 1954. This notification was not confirmed.

Vaccinations against Poliomyelitis were still carried out at the Child Welfare Clinic.

Of the 690 persons whose ages range from 16-25 years and who received two polio injections last year, 632 came for a three, booster, injection.

Food Poisoning

As in 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959, no cases were notified.

Dysentery

Dysentery was the problem of the year. 34 cases, all due to *Shigella sonnei*, were notified. 18 occurred in February, 12 in March, and 4 in April.

To combat this infection all famial contacts were invited to send faecal specimens to the Public Health Laboratory, and all positive results were passed on to the General Practitioners. After treatment further tests were made until the patient was considered to be free from infection.

All school children with positive results were excluded from school until it was considered that they were free from infection. It was not necessary to invoke the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, as none of the cases were food handlers.

Tuberculosis

The following notification of a new case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was received during the year:-

(i) Female 47 years Lungs

In 1954 there were 19 notifications.

There were no deaths attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

65 children of the Borough, whose ages were 13/14 years, were vaccinated against Tuberculosis.

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	33	33	66

There were 56 deaths in 1959 and 81 in 1951.

During the year five deaths occurred in the County Welfare Home which is situated in the Borough.

For the eleventh consecutive year there were no deaths attributed to childbirth.

There were four deaths attributed to malignant disease of the lung in 1956 and 3 in 1957.

The following table gives a classification of the causes of death and the number attributed to each cause.

The death rate per 1,000 of population for Monmouthshire was 11.59.

DEATHS IN MONMOUTH BOROUGH, 1960

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	8
Coronary disease, angina	8	5
Other heart disease	3	5
Other circulatory disease	4	1
Pneumonia		2
Bronchitis	2	1
Nephritis and nephrosis		1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	3
All other accidents		1
Suicide	1	
	—	—
Total	33	33
	—	—

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified							Total of all ages
	Under 1 yr	1 2	3 4	5 9	10 14	15 24	25 and over	
Diphtheria								
Scarlet Fever								
Cerebro-Spinal Fever								
Pneumonia								
Acute Polio-myelitis								
Enteric Fever								
Food Poisoning								
Dysentery		2	4	10	9	3	6	34
Ophthalmia Neonatorum								
Puerperal Pyrexia								
Measles		1	1		1			3
Whooping Cough			2	1				3
Erysipelas								
Other diseases								
Total		3	7	11	10	3	6	40

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The main water supply of the town is supplied by the Wales Gas Board, Monmouth Gas & Water Undertaking. There are three separate sources of supply:-

- (1) High Pressure. Buckholt
- (2) Low Pressure. Buckholt
- (3) River from Mayhill

(1) High Pressure, Buckholt Supplies 110,000 galls.
per day

Source

The known source is a spring in an opening in the rock formation in a large quarry situated in woodland owned by the Monmouth Gas & Water Undertaking. This land is fenced off.

The possibility of contamination at source is reduced to animal wild life, there is a well-worn badger or fox track to source. The gathering grounds consist of:-

- (a) Woodland
- (b) Agricultural land forming sides
of hill

As spring is near top of a syncline in the rock formation it is possible that there may only be contamination from this agricultural land during heavy rainfall.

Bacteriological samples of raw water have shown faecal contamination both in dry and wet periods.

Collection, Purification and Distribution

Water from gathering grounds drains to inaccessible chamber buried under road, and to collecting chambers within boundary of plot of land owned by Undertaking

The water is piped from these collecting chambers to storage tanks.

Chlorine solution is drip fed into storage tanks via 1" galvanised pipe, which requires periodic descaling.

The chlorinated water passes from storage tanks to main to Buckholt Water Works. Here it is filtered and passed out to town mains.

At Highfield Road this supply is fed into 75,000 gallon storage tanks which feed Osbaston and town, including Kymin, via hydrostat, and Wyesham.

(2) Low Pressure, Buckholt Supplies 95,000 galls.
per day

Source

The origin of source is unknown, gathering grounds probably Buckholt Woods.

This source is permanently contaminated as woods are open.

Collection, Purification and Distribution

Spring water collects in chamber by side of road below Cider Mill Cottage and is piped to Buckholt Water Works. Here it is chlorinated, then passed through slow sand filters and into the town mains. These mains go across country to Leasbrook Lane and feed Dixon Road etc.

Water Works, Buckholt

These consist of:-

- (1) High Pressure filter
- (2) Two slow sand filters
- (3) Drip feed chlorination. Chlorine solution made from chloride of lime

(3) Mayhill Supply Supplied 125,000 galls. per day

This is mainly river water pumped.

Water Works, Mayhill

These consist of:-

- (1) Storage tank, 245,000 gallons
- (2) Two slow sand filters
- (3) Chlorination tanks
- (4) Clean water storage, 12,000 gallons

The water passes through sand filter, is chlorinated by drip feed in clean water storage tanks.

Data

Mayhill Clean Water Storage	12,000 gallons
Osbaston " " "	75,000 gallons
Mayhill storage	245,000 gallons

Consumption

(1)	Mayhill	125,000 gallons
(2)	High Pressure	110,000 gallons
(3)	Low Pressure	95,000 gallons

Total	330,000 gallons
-------	-----------------

Approximately 51.1 gallons per head per day when 40,000 gallons per day used by Laundry is deducted.

There are 1220 houses with baths.

The supply was regularly sampled for bacteriological examination and of 112 samples taken 109 were satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory.

Generally the water is fresh and pleasing to the palate and is of moderate hardness.

Some premises in the centre of the town have been experiencing difficulty in getting a supply to the third storey but it is hoped this will be remedied by the building of additional storage tanks.

15 samples were taken from other supplies, 10 were unsatisfactory and users were advised to boil water before drinking.

Several private supplies still remain unsatisfactory for a period after heavy rain.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

34 new houses and flats were connected to the sewer;
4 new houses to septic tanks.

The first sewerage system of the Borough came into operation in 1897; it was a combined system and still exists. Several alterations have, however, since been made.

- (1) Overmonnow and Brook Estate have been modified to a separate system.
- (2) Three areas drained in separate systems have been connected to the system:-
 - (a) New housing scheme at Brook Estate
 - (b) Development at Old Hereford Road
 - (c) Wyesham and Victoria Estates

The combined sewers of the central area of the town are relieved by four stormwater overflows sited as follows:-

- (1) Eastern Gate
- (2) Watkins' Row
- (3) Chippenhamgate Street
- (4) Wye Syphon

these discharge the storm water into the River Wye.

All sewers on the west side of the Wye drain by gravity to a pumping station sited in the eastern corner of the Cattle Market, whence sewage is lifted by means of two manually operated electrically driven pumps and pumped to treatment works situated on eastern side of the Monmouth By-Pass.

Existing Treatment Works

The existing treatment works consist of:-

- (a) two settling tanks
- (b) twelve contact beds
- (c) two sludge lagoons

These works are sixty years old and out of date and are unable to deal with the sewage in a satisfactory manner.

The following works were completed in December.

Redbrook Road Works

Sewage on east side of Wye gravitates to a position near the opening to the present inverted syphon on the east bank of the River Wye. A pumping station will be constructed on Corporation land behind the Monmouth School pavilion. A pumping main will be laid across the school playing fields, following the line of the existing sewer, to the Redbrook Road and along the road to the treatment works.

The works consist of:-

<u>Number Phase 1</u>	<u>Number when all Phases complete</u>	<u>Description</u>
2	2	Detritus Chambers & Screens
2	4	Settlement Tanks
2	4	Filter Beds
4	6	Humus Tanks
6	12	Sludge Beds

together with various pumps and mains at the treatment works.

Sewage first goes to the detritus chambers and screens where large solids are screened and passed direct to the sludge drying beds. Sewage passing through the detritus screens goes next to the settlement tanks where biological action takes place and the solids left again go through to the sludge drying beds. Liquid

sewage, with suspended solids, from the settlement tanks is then passed through to the filter beds. Bacteriological action takes place in these beds further breaking down the liquids into non-noxious parts. From the filter beds the liquid goes to the humus tanks where all remaining suspended solids are precipitated and passed to the sludge drying beds. The remaining liquid, which is now virtually pure, is then discharged into the river. Any liquid remaining in the sludge drying beds drains off and is passed back for further treatment. The sludge when dry is removed.

. During the year difficulty was experienced at the new works when excessive quantities of gas effluent were released. Even normal flows of gas works effluent are resulting in unsatisfactory final effluent results.

Chippenham works

Whilst it was hoped that removal of the gas work's and other effluents from these works would lead to satisfactory final effluent this has not been achieved.

Unsewered Areas

There still remains three areas of the town without a sewerage system, namely:-

- (a) Northern area - Manson Cross, Manson Heights and Manson Lane
- (b) Osbaston
- (c) Leasbrook Lane and the lower half of Dixon Road.

These properties are served by individual septic tanks constructed and maintained by the user. Outside the areas already discussed are scattered cottages, some of which have septic tank drainage, the remainder using chemical and bucket closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The total area of collection remains the same as for previous years.

The distribution however, has been altered considerably by the building of an estate of 62 houses at Wyesham. Here, despite co-operation by tenants, the bins have to be carried considerable distances to the lorry. As a result of this, the refuse vehicle is used to full capacity with inevitable 1 - 2 hours overtime daily.

Weekly collection is made to most of the area, certain outlying areas receive a fortnightly collection. All business premises in the centre of the town receive three collections weekly.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The majority of the tip is covered with a top dressing of soil, only the tipping face being left exposed. The cessation of paper salvage has led to the almost permanently being afire.

The fly population is reduced to a minimum by the use of insecticides.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority:-

(1) Under the Housing Acts	550
(2) Other Powers	4

Number of houses erected during the year:-

(1) Total	25
(a) By Local Authority	17
(b) By other Bodies and Persons	8

(2) With State Assistance under Housing Acts:-

(a) By Local Authority	Nil
(b) By other Bodies and Persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under Public Health Acts or Housing Acts)	40
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	118

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	9
---	---

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(1) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
---	-----

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
---	-----

(2) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
--	-----

3. (2) (b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice
- (i) By the Owners Nil
- (ii) By the Local Authority in the Default of Owners Nil
- (3) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1936
- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 7
- (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil
- (c) Undertakings given and accepted 3
- (d) Number of separate houses or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 4
- (e) Number of separate houses or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the house or room having been rendered fit 2
- (4) Clearance Areas 1

4. Improvement Grants

The use of improvement grants to bring houses up to modern standards is still being encouraged.

Standard Grants 8 Discretionary Grants 5

Several of these grants were for the improvement of houses subject to Owners Undertaking and so structurally sound unfit houses were thus brought back into circulation.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

There has been a steady increase in the past years in the number of caravan and tent sites and below is a list showing numbers:-

Site	No. of Vans	W.Cs.	Taps	Gullies	Bins
Drybridge Street	15	1M 1F	2	2	5
Old Hadnock Road	8 vans 5 tents	1M 2F	2	2	3
"Riverside," Homestead Old Hadnock Road	12	3M 3F	4	8	9
King's Orchard, Manson	6	1M 1F	1	1	3
Chapel Farm	6 vans 6 tents	1M 1F	1	1	2

The above are licenced sites; besides these several fields adjoining the river are used by Exempted Organised Bodies. The number of tents on these sites varies considerably from 2 to 30.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are now two pools, one at Monmouth School for Girls and one at Monmouth School.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

SCHOOLS

School	Pupils		Staff		Pupils W.C.		Urinal Stalls	Staff W.C.		Wash Basins				Heating	Lighting		No. of rooms			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F		Natural	Artificial				
Overmonnow Infants'	40	43	-	3	2	4	3	-	1	5	S	H	A	R	E	D	S.F.S.& Fires.	Ade-quate	E.	3
Glendower St. "	30	30	-	4	3	4	5	-	1	5	S	H	A	R	E	D	S.F.S.	"	E.	3
Wyesham "	29	23	-	3	2	4	3	-	1	4	4	-	-	1	Central	Good	E.	E.	4	
Overmonnow Girls'	-	120	-	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	1	S.F.S.	Poor in places	E.	E.	5	
Wyesham Girls'	-	69	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	S.F.S. & O.H.	Ade-quate	E.	E.	3	
Priory St. Boys'	211	-	5	2	3	-	9	-	1 shared	6	-	-	-	-	"	Poor	E.	E.	6	
Secondary Modern	220	220	8	10	5	10	9	-	1 shared	13	13	-	1 shared	-	E. S.F.S. Central	Gen. Ade-quate.	E.	E.	17	

S.F.S. - Solid Fuel Stoves.

O.H. - Oil Heater

E. - Electricity

There are also the following private and endowed schools:-

Monmouth School
Monmouth School for Girls
St. Nicholas'

All schools are on the main sewerage system, and all schools are on the main water supply. Samples of milk and water were taken periodically.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(1) Milk Supply

6 Visits have been paid to Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of Retail Purveyors:-

(a) Resident	6
(b) Non-Resident	Nil

6 Retail Purveyors hold licences for the sale of Designated Milk:-

Sterilised Milk	Nil
Tuberculin Tested Milk	6
Pasteurised Milk	2
Pasteurised Milk	
(Supplementary Licences)	Nil
Tuberculin Tested Milk	
(Ditto)	Nil
Sterilised Milk (Ditto)	Nil

(2) Cleanliness and Bacteriological Examination

17 samples were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination and report. The results are shown in the following table:

	T.T.Pasteurised Milk and Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested Milk		Ungraded	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Methylene Blue	4	Nil	9	3	1	Nil
Phosphatase	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Ice-Cream Heat Treatment Regulations, 1959

No samples of ice cream were taken during the year, this is due to the changes in methods of sampling: namely ice cream shall be placed in:-

- (a) An insulated container and passed with ice or 'Carbice' and transported to the laboratories within 6 hours.

- (b) A well insulated container and transported to the laboratories within 2 hours.

The present sampling box cannot be packed with ice and cannot be transported to the laboratories within 2 hours.

Total number of premises registered	24
(a) Number registered for the manufacture storage and sale of ice cream	5
(b) Number registered for storage and sale of ice cream only	19

Slaughterhouses .

The facilities for storage of hides and skins are very poor; but every endeavour is made to minimise the objectionable sight of these skins. Hides, skins, guts and edible offal are now collected more frequently by industrial firms.

The premises are regularly sprayed with contact insecticides, and skins and bins dusted with insecticide powder in an effort to reduce the nuisance from flies. The individual slaughterhouses, stock pens and hanging rooms drain to a trapped gulley connected to the sewer. Spillage over this gulley grid does take place but this is swilled off the causeway with water; thus any blood or manure which may find its way into the river is very much diluted and causes little pollution of the river.

Every endeavour is made by the Public Health Inspector to inspect all meat and offals passing through the slaughterhouse. This entails two, sometimes three, nightly visits per week to the slaughterhouse; the duration of these visits varies from 1 to 3 hours (from 7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.)

Further slaughtering took place on Sunday mornings and meat was inspected the following morning by arrangement with the butchers.

During the year 739 heifers and steers, 6 cows, 6,378 sheep and lambs, 1,559 pigs and sows and 78 calves were inspected.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	739	6	78	6378	1559
Number inspected	739	6	78	6378	1559
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	1	NIL	5	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	74	NIL	NIL	125	30
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	10.0	15	NIL	2.0	1.9
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cysticercus Bovis	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Unsound Food

The following miscellaneous foodstuffs were also condemned:-

Meat	119 tins	Fish	23 tins
Fruit	187 tins	Tomatoes	92 tins
Vegetables	110 tins	Miscellaneous	217 tins
Milk	66 tins	Herrings	3 stone

Distribution of Food Premises by Trades

Butchers	12	Fishmongers	2
Greengrocers	6	Grocers	11
General	19	Hotels	5
Guest Houses	4	Licensed Premises	35
Clubs	4	Schools	7
Fish & Chip Shops	3	Cafes	9
Bakers	3	Miscellaneous	3
Poultry Preparing Premises	2		

Total 125

Premises Registered under Foods & Drugs Act, 1955. S.16

Ice Cream Premises	24
Fish & Chip Shops	3
Sausage & Cooked Meats	9

Almost all the work required by Food Hygiene Regulations has been carried out. The dining rooms of two schools still do not comply with regulations.

Disposal of Condemned Food

The unsound food from shops is disposed of at the Refuse Tip, Brooksholme, by incineration.

Condemned offal and carcasses are disposed of by incineration.

Ice Cream (Heat) Treatment Regulations, 1947 - 1952

There are 5 persons holding registrations for the manufacture of ice cream. Of these, three only are at present manufacturing ice cream and all permanently use the Complete Cold Mix method.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Considerable improvement has taken place during the year in methods of storage of food by the introduction of refrigerated counters and window displays.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	*(1)	*(2)	*(3)	*(4)	*(5)
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	8	1821	179	2008	32
Number of properties inspected as a result of (a) Notification		50	9	59	1
(b) Survey under the Act	6	22		28	
Total inspection carried out including re-inspection	21	207	36	264	4
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
Rats (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	6	41	9	56	4
Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)		6		6	
Number of infested properties treated by the L.A.	6	47	9	62	4
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	6	47	9	62	4
Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	4				

* (1) - Non-agricultural type - Local Authority

* (2) - Dwelling Houses (inc.
Council houses)

* (3) - - All other (inc. business premises)

*(4) - Total of Columns (1), (2), and (3)

* (5) - Agricultural type

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written notices	
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	11	Nil	Nil
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	46	84	Nil	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	51	95	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more separate "cases".)

	No. of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	Nil	1	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) a. Insufficient b. Unsuitable or defective c. Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	4	4	Nil	1	Nil

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
19 DEC 1961
A